

低渗污染地层气液驱动原位压裂增渗技术与设备

侯冰^{1*}, 崔壮², 张丰收³, 徐泉⁴, 冯世进³, 陈宏信³, 纪东奇⁵

1 中国石油大学(北京)克拉玛依校区石油学院, 新疆克拉玛依 834000

2 中国石油大学(北京)油气资源与工程全国重点实验室, 北京 102249

3 同济大学土木工程学院, 上海 200092

4 中国石油大学(北京)新能源与材料学院, 北京 102249

5 中国地质大学(北京)能源学院, 北京 100083

* 通信作者, binghou@cup.edu.cn

收稿日期: 2021-09-27

国家重点研发计划(2020YFC1808102)资助

摘要 我国土地受工业开发长期影响, 低渗地层污染现象十分严重, 低渗污染场地亟待高效快速修复。传统异位修复技术对土壤扰动强, 生态环境恢复缓慢, 不足以解决目前的修复困境, 原位立体缝网压裂修复技术的研究刻不容缓。低渗污染场地立体修复目前面临土层裂隙扩展机理不明、现有支撑剂易在主裂缝口沉降和压裂设备碎片化等难题, 受实验条件和机理研究制约, 在低渗土层缝网扩展机理、多场耦合、新型支撑剂和一体化压裂装备等方面需要进一步突破。本文重点研究低渗介质多场耦合下力学行为及提高原位压裂裂隙有效支撑的压裂装备进展和可行性, 提出土体缝网起裂和扩展机理、流-固-化多场耦合模型、新型可控仿贻贝覆膜支撑剂和气液驱动压裂技术及装备等关键研究要点, 指导低渗污染地层气液驱动缝网压裂增渗修复设计, 提高药剂的传输效率和铺置范围, 实现低渗污染场地原位立体高效修复。

关键词 原位修复; 气液驱动; 压裂增渗; 仿生材料; 增渗设备

Gas-liquid driven in-situ fracturing technology and equipment for a low permeability formation

HOU Bing¹, CUI Zhuang², ZHANG Fengshou³, XU Quan⁴, FENG Shijin³, CHEN Hongxin³, JI Dongqi⁵

1 College of Petroleum Engineering, China University of Petroleum (Beijing) at Karamay, Karamay 834000, China

2 National Key Laboratory of Petroleum Resources and Engineering, China University of Petroleum, Beijing 102249, China

3 College of Civil Engineering, Tongji University, Shanghai 200092, China

4 College of New Energy and Materials, China University of Petroleum, Beijing 102249, China

5 College of Energy, China University of Geosciences, Beijing 100083, China

Abstract China's land has been affected by industrial development for a long time, and the pollution of low-permeability formations is very serious, so low-permeability contaminated sites need to be efficiently and quickly restored. Traditional ex-situ restoration technology has strong soil disturbance and slow restoration of the ecological environment, which is not enough to

引用格式: 侯冰, 崔壮, 张丰收, 徐泉, 冯世进, 陈宏信, 纪东奇. 低渗污染地层气液驱动原位压裂增渗技术与设备. 石油科学通报, 2023, 05: 614-625

HOU Bing, CUI Zhuang, ZHANG Fengshou, XU Quan, FENG Shijin, CHEN Hongxin, JI Dongqi. Gas-liquid driven in-situ fracturing technology and equipment for a low permeability formation. Petroleum Science Bulletin, 2023, 05: 614-625. doi: 10.3969/j.issn.2096-1693.2023.05.058

solve the current restoration dilemma. Therefore, the in-situ three-dimensional fracture network remediation technology needs to be studied urgently. At present, three-dimensional remediation of low permeability contaminated sites is faced with problems such as unknown mechanism of soil fracture propagation, easy settlement of existing proppant at the main fracture mouth and fracturing equipment fragmentation. Restricted by experimental conditions and mechanism research, further breakthroughs are needed into fracture network spreading mechanisms, multi-field coupling, new proppants and integrated fracturing equipment in a low permeability soil layer. This paper focuses on the mechanical behavior of low-permeability media under multi-field coupling and the progress and feasibility of fracturing equipment to improve the effective support of in-situ fractures. The key research points, such as the mechanism of soil fracture initiation and propagation, the fluid-solid-chemical multi-field coupling model, the new controllable mussel film-like proppant and gas-hydraulic driven fracturing technology and equipment, are put forward. It can guide the design of gas-liquid driven fracture network fracturing and infiltration enhancement repair of low permeability polluted formation, improve the transmission efficiency and placement range of agents, and realize the in-situ three-dimensional and efficient repair of low permeability contaminated sites.

Keywords in-situ remediation, gas-liquid drive, fracture enhancement, biomimetic materials, permeability enhancement equipment

doi: 10.3969/j.issn.2096-1693.2023.05.058

0 引言

土壤是人类生存的基础,关系到国家未来可持续发展进程^[1],但是我国土地受工业污染现象十分严重,导致人类生存环境急剧恶化,因此国家在“十四五规划建议”中提出环境修复将是我国未来环保产业的主要方向。环境修复主要关注污染场地、地下水和空气质量的修复,而低渗污染场地修复问题最为突出^[2],孔隙小、渗透性差的低渗污染场地亟待高效快速修复。美国环境保护署(EPA)指出美国大约有60万 hm^2 低渗污染场地需要采取紧急补救措施^[3],而根据生态环境部调研中国大约有50%的低渗污染场地需要采取有效修复措施^[4]。低渗污染地层修复技术主要包括原位修复和异位修复,原位修复是指对原始位置的污染物直接进行土壤修复,该技术旨在从土壤中去掉或者中和污染物而不移动土壤本身,异位修复是指利用清洁的土壤置换被污染的土壤,以稀释污染物的浓度,提高土壤的环境容量,从而对土壤进行修复^[5-7]。

目前美国针对低渗污染场地主要采用异位修复和水压致裂修复技术^[8],但是异位修复效率低、成本高,而污染土层相较于油气储层颗粒粘结作用弱、土层液限和塑限低、裂隙闭合速度快^[9],传统水力压裂支撑剂密度大、黏附力弱^[10],在污染土层中存在易沉降、低悬浮、低导流等缺点,无法保证原位立体均匀地修复低渗污染场地。国内对污染土层立体修复研究起步较晚,主要利用水力喷射注液或地下水的迁移中和污染物进行修复,但是水力喷射半径有限,土层修复体积小,而地下水迁移不确定性高,土层修复场地限制性^[11-13]。在修复实践中当前可用的修复技术无法将

低渗污染场地最大污染物水平浓度降低到美国EPA确定的标准^[4],同时传统污染场地修复方法难以满足原位立体修复和原位压裂缝网长效支撑的需求。低渗污染地层具有渗透率低、物质传输困难、地应力水平低、粘结性低等特性,通过原位压裂修复技术产生空间缝网,是提升地层渗透性和物质传输的主要途径。因此,建立适用于低渗污染地层的气体和液体驱动原位缝网压裂装备和工艺方法,解决低渗污染场地压裂增渗关键科学和技术问题,实现低渗污染地层立体高效增渗,是污染土壤修复问题中的机遇和挑战。

1 低渗介质力学行为及原位缝网压裂造缝机制

1.1 低渗污染地层缝网可压裂性评价

地层可压裂性通常被定义为地层被压开的能力、形成复杂缝网的能力和高效导流的能力^[15]。原位土层可压裂性受地层属性、黏土组分、力学性质和天然裂隙等因素影响^[16-17]。土层渗透率和含水饱和度达到一定临界点,水力压裂可以在低渗透土层中形成独特的填砂裂缝^[18-19]。污染地层可压裂性是基于石油天然气开发中岩石缝网可压性提出的概念,传统意义上认为土层塑性强度大,不具备可压裂性,因此针对土层可压裂性开展的评价极少,多是借鉴石油开发中储层可压裂性开展的评价方法。可压裂性评价指标分为地质评价指标(地层深度、面积、孔隙度、渗透率、含水饱和度、地应力、地层倾角、天然裂隙发育程度、断裂韧性等)和工程技术评价指标(压裂方式、压裂液体、排量、黏度等)^[20-27]。可压裂性评价方法主要有单因素评价法、雷达面积模型法、相关系数权重法、独立性权重系数法等,独立性权重系数法根据指标之间的共线性确定权

重,此方法被广泛应用评价地层可压性^[28-32]。现有的可压性评价方法主要针对具体地层提出,适用于不同学科,但是目前没有学术界公认的地层可压裂性评价方法。因此针对低渗污染场地建立可压性统一评价指标是目前亟待解决的问题,基于现场原位尺度低渗污染地层的物理力学性质,建立可压裂性评价数学模型,深入研究现场压裂施工参数对气液驱动压裂裂缝扩展特征的影响权重,结合可压性评价地质指标形成地质工程一体化可压性评价体系,定量精准描述气液驱动不同低渗地层缝网压裂规模,为优选污染场地人工造缝过程中气液驱动压裂和药剂协同修复的工程参数提供指导。

1.2 原位缝网造缝机制和延展机理

低渗土体具有强度低、塑性变形大、导流能力弱等特点,在物理力学性质上和常规的岩石有本质的区别,土体通常表现出与岩石截然不同的变形、强度特征以及破裂机制^[33]。低渗土层起裂压力低,土层软塑性和流塑性强导致裂隙闭合速度快,同时在压裂过程中压裂液向裂隙两侧渗滤流量大,憋压能力弱,裂隙延伸困难。因此传统水力压裂理论已不适用^[34],低渗土体压裂的关键点在于压裂液能否不断的憋压促使裂隙扩展,所以明确土体造缝机制和延伸机理具有重要意义。

Marolo等人^[35]发现在水力压裂过程中液体注入压力施加的径向和切向应力差会导致低渗透性土体拉伸破坏。Chen等人^[36]发现过固结低渗透土表现为拉伸破坏,而欠固结低渗透土表现为剪切破坏。当某一特定点的最小主应力低于抗拉强度时,水力压裂倾向于沿最小主应力平面发生。Au等人^[37]发现土壤裂缝一般沿最大主有效应力方向延伸,但也有可能向最大主有效应力方向旋转。Murdoch^[38]研究表明黏土中含水率高,会降低黏土的断裂韧性,从而降低黏土的初始破裂压力。Fan等人^[39]考虑了注入压裂液的流量和注入时间对黏土中的裂缝起裂和扩展的影响。但是由于土体缺乏抗拉强度,低渗土体中的裂缝扩展机理以剪切破裂和塑性压实为主,而不是传统水力压裂理论中的拉伸破坏,所以以线弹性断裂力学为基础的传统水力压裂理论不再适用于低渗地层气液驱动压裂缝网扩展研究。至今缺乏适用于低渗地层中气液驱动压裂裂缝形态的预测方法,因此,揭示典型低渗透地层气液驱动压裂造缝机制以及复杂缝网扩展机理,是大幅提升污染场地原位压裂增渗效率的迫切需求。

1.3 低渗地层人工裂缝与天然裂隙交叉判别准则

土壤低渗地层压后的复杂裂缝形态是由水力裂缝与土层中天然裂隙相互作用形成的,因此有必要明确土壤中天然裂隙对水力裂缝延伸路径的影响规律,建立天然裂隙与人工裂缝的交叉判别准则,揭示低渗污染场地气液驱动压裂造缝机制。Lamont等人^[40]最早的研究表明土壤水力压裂过程中天然裂隙组成的不连续介质影响水力裂缝扩展形态。Blanton等人^[41]发现在逼近角和水平主应力差固定时,水力裂缝与天然微裂隙相交时存在3种情况:(1)水力裂缝穿透天然裂缝;(2)水力裂缝沿天然裂缝转向延伸并且重新造缝;(3)天然裂缝被压开,水力裂缝保持初始扩展方向。Beugelsdijk等人^[42]明确了在一定的地应力差异系数和天然裂隙的影响下,天然岩石只产生单一裂缝,而且裂缝扩展方向不变。Wan等人^[43]利用真三轴水力压裂模拟装置开展试验发现页岩中的裂缝扩展可分为拦阻、旁路、垂直转向、垂直扩展和转向5种方式。当顺层面发育良好时和天然裂缝尺寸较大时,易分流形成复杂缝网。Liu等人^[44]研究发现在较高的水平应力差和较小的层间距的情况下,低渗致密砂岩会出现多重裂缝扩展现象。Wang和Liu^[45]分析了立方体土样在不同假设条件下水力裂缝与天然裂隙相交时的力学行为。目前,国内外主要围绕含油气储层和含煤储层开展裂缝交叉机理研究,极少开展低渗土层中的压裂试验研究,因此低渗污染场地人工裂缝与天然裂隙交叉扩展机理并不明确,所以提出低渗土层裂缝起裂、扩展、扭曲及分叉延伸的主控影响因素,开展基于大尺寸真三轴物理模拟(图1)的原位土体中的天然裂隙、土层分界面、层间物理力学特性差异特征等对人工裂缝扩展的影响机理研究,建立低渗透地层三维空间裂缝交叉理论模型和判别准则是非常必要的。

2 原位尺度缝网扩展多场耦合模型

低渗土体水力压裂是多场多尺度耦合的复杂问题,由于固体介质的特殊性,低渗土体的水力裂缝扩展机制复杂,破坏形态多样化,因此探究土体与流体的强耦合作用机制,是评估原位尺度多场耦合气液驱动压裂裂缝网络的关键点。数值模拟是分析岩土体多场耦合的重要研究方法,低渗地层缝网扩展多场耦合模拟方法目前主要包括离散元、扩展有限元、边界元等方法^[46]。Lu等人^[47]根据低渗地层地质特征,基于扩展有限元方法,建立了水力压裂的渗流—应力—损伤耦

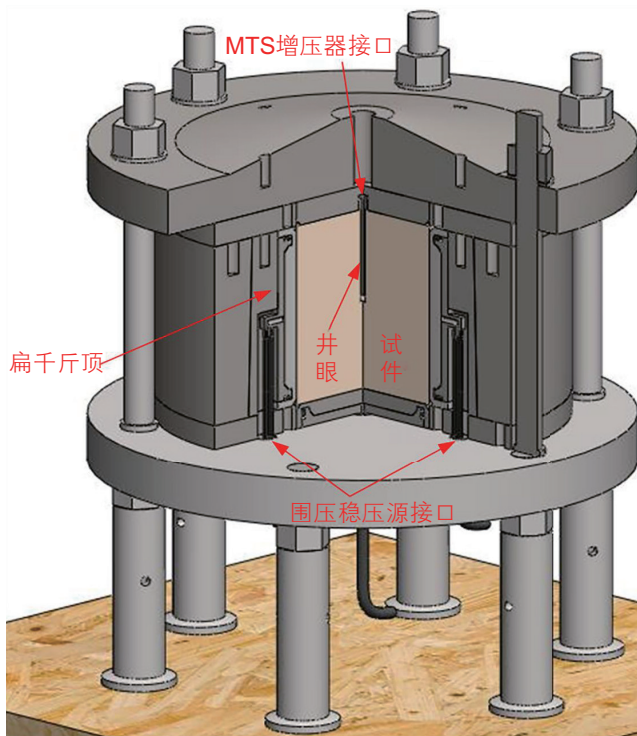


图1 大型真三轴土壤气液压裂物理模拟装置
Fig. 1 Physical simulation device of large-scale true triaxial soil gas-liquid hydraulic fracturing

合模型,模拟了水力裂缝与天然裂缝相互作用扩展的过程以及多裂缝间应力干扰特征。Zhang等人^[48]采用离散元理论建立了全耦合多尺度数值模型,研究了天然裂缝岩体中流体驱动裂缝扩展的关键耦合过程。Guo等人^[49]基于损伤力学的内聚区法建立了低渗致密页岩层系多场耦合模型,研究了地质参数和压裂工程参数对水力裂缝形态的影响。Damjanac和Cundall^[50]采用离散元的方法模拟了低渗泥岩储层水力裂缝在三维空间中的扩展过程。孙锋等^[51]针对具有凝聚力的致密土体建立离散元模型,对比了不同注浆压力和不同土体性质下浆体压力扩散及劈裂裂缝的扩展规律。土体水力压裂涉及土体的弹—塑性变形,裂缝的萌生、扩展、分叉、交汇,压裂液滤失,多孔介质渗流—应力耦合等关键问题^[52-53]。但是位移不连续法(DDM)模拟裂缝扩展时对本构非线性问题存在数值不稳定的情况,难以模拟非均匀材料内裂隙扩展^[54]。UFM模型没有考虑多孔弹性及多孔非线性渗流所引起的孔压改变效应。Lecampion等^[55]认为在页岩中压裂液的滤失仅可引起裂缝附近数英寸的岩石孔压改变,因而在模拟页岩压裂时多孔弹性及渗流问题可以忽略。但对于土体情况则可能不同,其力学性质在水浸润下软化,土体中各尺度的裂隙非常发育,压裂液滤失以及由滤失

引起的孔压变化效应不可忽略。离散单元法(DEM)模拟准静态问题时,引入动态松弛法会导致压裂过程与真实时间不匹配。黏聚单元法(CZM)结合扩展有限元法(XFEM)模拟土层裂隙时塑性缝尖应力场畸变。土体的流—固多场耦合效应数值模拟的难点在于确定流场作用下流体力对塑性土体参数的影响和流场作用下土体颗粒的运移机制,进一步得出流—固强耦合作用机理,上述模型运用于低渗污染土层具有较大的局限性。因此,考虑土体塑性变形、压裂液相变等条件从而精准模拟地层复杂情况的多场耦合模型亟需建立,利用有限差分连续算法的优势建立远场模型,利用离散元准确模拟大变形优势建立近场裂缝扩展模型,结合有限差分—离散元耦合的方法建立原位尺度气液驱动裂缝起裂和扩展流—固—化多场耦合数值模型,精准模拟低渗污染场地缝网扩展过程,研究不同低渗透地层中气液压裂缝网非平面扩展形态的差异性,为原位立体修复技术提供理论支撑。

3 仿贻贝自悬浮支撑剂和缝内多颗粒成团技术

3.1 仿贻贝可控粘附自悬浮支撑剂

为提高原位压裂修复时不同药剂的运移能力,在气液驱动压裂时泵注支撑剂增加裂缝壁面支撑强度,提高裂缝导流能力。支撑剂是具有一定粒度和强度的固体颗粒,通过承受原地应力来支撑人工裂缝,形成高效导流通道^[56]。土体压裂过程中主要关注支撑剂在裂缝和裂缝交叉处的输送问题,而砂砾支撑剂密度较高,沙子易沉降形成沙床^[57],裂缝壁面塌陷,药剂不能持续输送,难以全面消除目标污染物。陶瓷支撑剂抗压碎性较差,导致支撑剂在较低的应力下失效^[58],因此在地应力污染场地难以形成通透裂缝为药剂提供导流通道。目前最新的自悬浮支撑剂通过调整颗粒外表覆膜材料类型和覆膜量满足不同地层张开裂缝支撑要求,同时减小剪切作用对支撑剂从井筒到裂缝长距离运移的影响^[59]。传统覆膜自悬浮支撑剂提高了自悬浮支撑剂的强度和抗酸碱性,但是覆膜涂层材料由聚合物制造,黏附作用较弱,产生的微小颗粒聚集会使渗流通道堵塞,降低裂缝导流能力,同时存在二次污染土壤的风险,所以在土壤原位立体修复使用时受到限制^[60]。低渗污染土层塑性强、吸水后易膨胀,压裂过程中泵入传统支撑剂存在悬浮性差、易嵌入土壤、裂缝闭合快、导流能力低、长效性差等问题,因此开发适用于低渗污染场地原位立体修复的新型可控粘附支撑剂是提高裂缝药剂运移能力的关键。仿贻贝可控

粘附支撑剂通过提取贻贝足丝粘附关键因子,实现粘附因子的精确调控及温度相变特性的精准控制,结合三价铁与多巴胺的螯合结构,可以实现支撑剂在水下的原位强韧黏附效果,支撑剂与土壤颗粒和污染物颗粒黏附成团,在塑性土层裂隙闭合过程中形成多层聚团颗粒^[61],防止压裂液反排,极大地提高裂缝宽度和土层闭合难度,减缓污染物颗粒随裂隙迁移作用。结合新型支撑剂覆膜材料分子的精准合成和高效快速覆膜技术,合成低密度支撑剂覆膜材料,从而降低覆膜支撑剂有效相对密度,提高自悬浮能力,降低沉降速度,从而提高覆膜支撑剂在地层裂缝中的运移距离,增加裂缝长度和表面积,实现裂缝长效支撑与高效导流,克服支撑剂存在的悬浮性差、导流能力低、长效性差等问题。

3.2 支撑剂与药剂缝间运移规律

支撑剂和药剂在复杂裂缝网络中的输送距离和铺置范围是衡量土壤原位立体修复效果的重要指标。Zhang等人^[62]利用三维离散元方法模拟了支撑剂和药剂缝间传输过程,发现应力界面处的收缩效应严重影响支撑剂的传输距离,颗粒度较小的支撑剂和药剂可通过增加压裂液的粘度来减轻夹挤作用。陈等人^[63]研究了自悬浮支撑剂携带液滤失作用对地层渗透率的影响机理,发现支撑剂对土壤地层渗透率和伤害率的影响主要取决于在多孔介质内的滞留量和耐冲刷能力。Alotaibi等人^[64]通过液体运移实验发现支撑剂和药剂在缝网中更易进入分支裂缝,但是运移距离较短。Sahai等人^[65]研究了传输速度、浓度以及颗粒粒径等对支撑剂在复杂裂缝网络中运移的影响,并分析了支

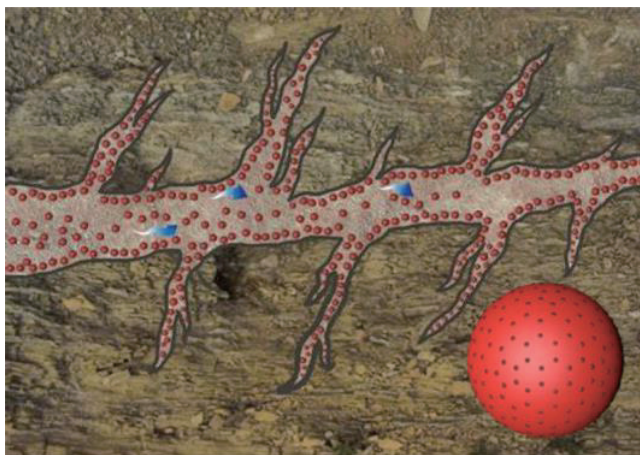


图2 仿贻贝自悬浮粘附支撑剂运移^[61]

Fig. 2 Imitated mussels migrate by self-suspended adhesion to proppant^[61]

撑剂从主裂缝进入分支裂缝的力学机理。但是污染场地原位修复中支撑剂与药剂的运移规律和机理尚未明确,所以在土壤原位立体修复过程中针对压裂裂缝导流能力差、药剂传输慢的难题,通过改变支撑剂的缝内铺设浓度、密度、圆球率、覆膜浓度、表面粗糙度与亲疏水性,深入研究支撑剂随温度相变过程,实现支撑剂可控黏附。气液驱动过程中泵入仿生可控黏附覆膜支撑剂,建立裂缝间长效支撑与高效导流高速通道,对支撑剂和药剂在缝网运移中的长运移、高导流与靶向黏附作用具有重要意义。

3.3 覆膜支撑剂吸附污染物成团控制技术

污染地层修复关键化学技术是使污染颗粒聚集成团,受药剂中和转化为无害颗粒,因此多颗粒成团控制技术的研究需要重点关注。Zhou等人^[66]通过光谱分析表明土壤污染细颗粒主要通过化学力粘附在一起,形成新的聚集体。但是泥浆剪切速率变化会使团聚体不可逆地固结成有限大小的密集团簇,结构变化直接影响支撑剂的流变性^[67]。最新技术是使用球形团聚技术进行颗粒设计,从而控制温度、组成颗粒的性质和停留时间,使得目标污染物颗粒快速集聚^[68]。Afkhani等人^[69]发现污染土壤颗粒团聚速率受流动雷诺数的强烈影响,其中颗粒之间相互作用主要发生在靠近通道壁的位置,这是由于这些区域中颗粒浓度较高所致。Zou等人^[70]表明支撑剂可以通过疏水团聚作用增加表观粒度,有利于提高土壤污染颗粒的微悬浮回收率。目前污染颗粒成团控制技术并不完善,药剂自流动反应、颗粒聚集离散、粘附力较小等技术问题尚未解决,多颗粒成团控制技术需要进一步探究。通过添加惰性表面提高支撑剂的化学惰性避免药剂表面流动反应,利用温度相变精准调控,实现支撑剂缝间多粒径自成团,并建立覆膜支撑剂粘附力、孔隙结构强度、支撑剂孔隙结构自成团效果评价体系,实现支撑剂吸附污染物颗粒自成团随压裂液运移的工艺动态优化,从而掌握污染颗粒成团控制技术,对于开发出绿色环保、粘附能力强、性能稳定的支撑剂新型制备技术与工艺尤为重要。

4 低渗污染地层气液原位压裂增渗设备

目前针对低渗污染地层的原位尺度气液压裂一体化增渗修复设备尚未研发,传统压裂设备碎片化、集成率低,同时传统压裂设备研发只关注裂缝沟通尺度和增渗效率,耗能、污染、工艺复杂等问题突出。现

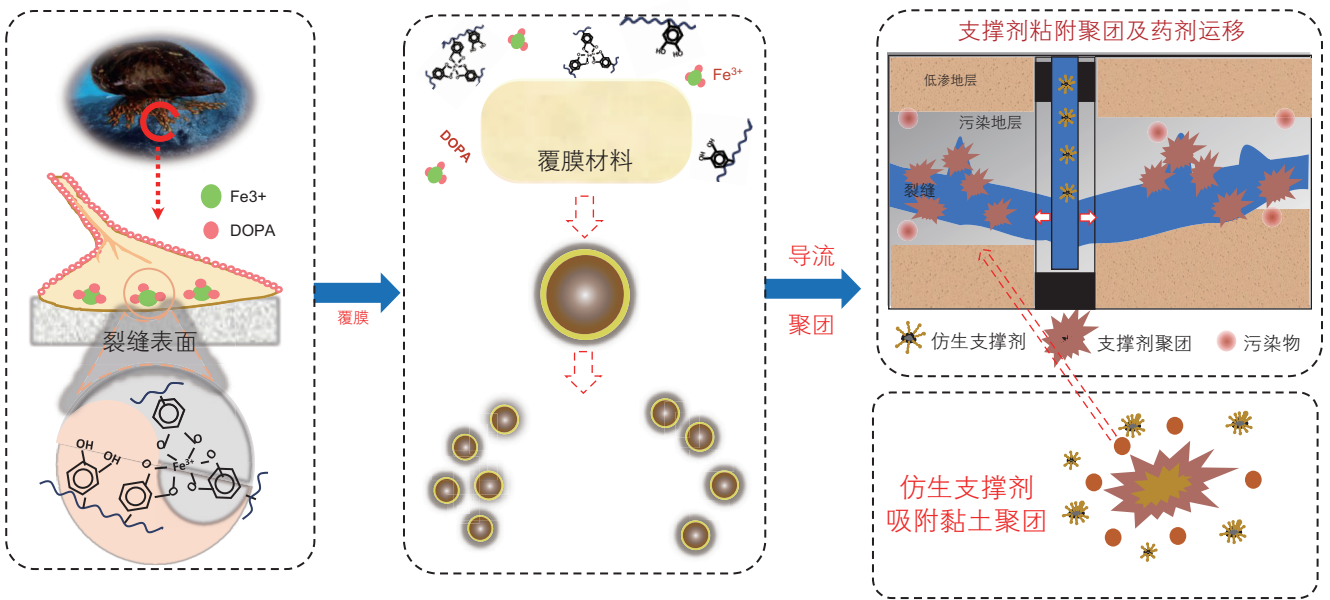


图 3 仿贻贝自悬浮可控黏附覆膜支撑剂原位修复原理图

Fig. 3 Schematic diagram of in-situ restoration of mussel-like self-suspension and controllable adhesion coated proppant

场广泛使用的分段水力压裂成套设备解决了水力压裂装置的密封性问题，使高压泵站以较小的流量获得较大的工作压力^[71]。受控源电磁设备利用电导率变化敏感性监测水力压裂过程^[72]，但是监测精度较低，靶向监测较为困难。Josifovic 等人^[73]通过对压裂泵的改进提高了压裂效率和压裂设备施工环保水平。Cai 等人^[74]发明了一种新的多次脉冲SC-CO₂射流压裂设备，增强了深部地层的压裂造缝效果。Chang 等人^[75]发现压裂泵采用阶梯式泵送速率有利于打开原有的自然裂缝和层理面，这种注入方法的裂缝复杂度最高。但是目前国内外压裂设备虽然解决了深层压裂的高泵压、大排量等的难题，但对于浅层土壤压裂时存在传输效率低、靶向控制难度大、立体协同修复困难等缺陷，难以解决低应力、低渗透率、高塑性污染场地的原位修复难题，这需要研发针对低渗污染土层的气液驱动靶向压裂增渗一体化设备。这就需要针对不同低渗透地层条件和原位修复模式优选气液驱动增渗设备设计参数，设置污染物和地应力感知装置，形成变量工况下智能靶向控制技术，实现压裂裂缝净压力的精准控制以及裂缝面开度和缝网规模的持续增强。采用永磁变频控制技术，实现动力装置的节能增效，设计气液驱动段塞注入连续混输模块，掌握集“气液转换—精准计量—长效支撑”于一体的原位压裂控制技术(图 4)。通过组装智能靶向控制气液驱动多介质连续混输的低渗透地层缝网压裂增渗设备，实现“低渗污染场地高效一体化修复”目标。

5 原位立体空间深穿透压裂技术及高导流工艺

5.1 气液驱动压裂缝网深穿透技术

Guo 等人^[76]基于体积压裂和深酸压裂技术提出了三维酸压裂的概念，实现了碳酸盐岩层平面裂缝深穿透的目标。Ni 等人^[77]研究了脉冲水力压裂技术，埋在煤层中的矿物晶体被侵蚀成孔，从而改善煤层的透气性达到煤层深穿透目标。Zeng 等人^[78]针对页岩层孔隙结构特征复杂、岩石可塑性明显、非线性压裂特征明显、最大和最小主应力差高等问题提出了一种新的联

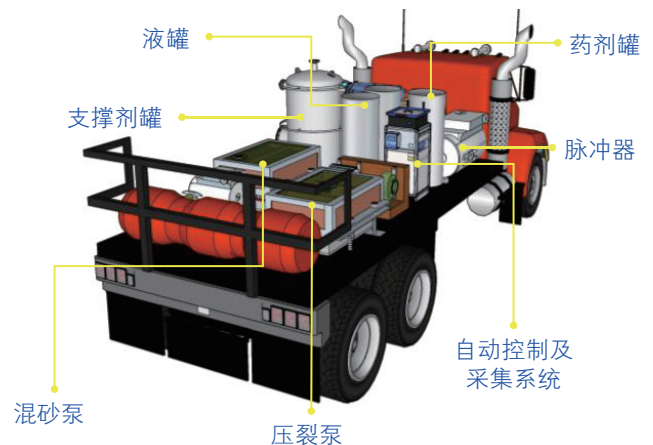


图 4 气液原位压裂增渗装备

Fig. 4 Gas-liquid in-situ fracturing permeability enhancement equipment

合压裂方式, 结果发现诱导裂缝的复杂性显著增加, 实现了深部页岩储层的高效穿透。McGinnis等人^[79]通过对美国德克萨斯州西部泥岩和石灰岩交互层的裂缝扩展研究, 发现目前压裂裂缝难以穿透临界边界, 储层立体连通性较差。低渗地层复合深穿透技术有待进一步研究, 赵等人^[80]分析了深层压裂多级复合深穿透的原理, 根据技术适用性对地层进行选层论证, 但是没有提出具体的地层深穿透方法。低渗污染地层土体其最小主应力方向为垂向, 所造缝为水平缝, 而石油和页岩气储层最小主应力方向为水平方向, 所造缝为垂直缝, 低渗污染土层与油气储层缝网扩展有本质区别, 然而最新的研究主要关注油气储层, 所以针对污染场地低渗地层弱胶结、低强度、高塑性等特点和污染物类型修复工艺极度匮乏, 目前国内外压裂技术不具备实现污染地层立体深穿透的条件, 不能提高微裂缝的空间展布规模。气液压裂深穿透技术可以实现气液联合驱动, 利用液体驱动形成主干裂缝, 再利用气体驱动形成分支裂缝, 最后形成的网状裂缝结构比单一气体或者液体驱动压裂系统所产生的裂缝具有更多的层次, 低渗污染场地修复需要重点关注国际领先的气液压裂深穿透技术。

5.2 气液驱动压裂缝网高导流工艺

与常规地层相比, 低渗污染地层基质渗透率较低, 药剂从表面难以渗透到深部污染地层, 但是缝网具有高效导流能力, 所以裂缝是修复药剂通往污染地层的唯一通道, 缝网高效导流的研究具有重要意义。曹等人^[81]研究了剪切自支撑型和单层支撑型低渗页岩地层压裂后所形成的裂缝导流能力变化规律。Rodolfo等人^[82]发现沙质土壤比粘土土壤抗土壤渗透性更高。Dahu等人^[83]通过反复冻融破坏土壤颗粒的原始结构,

提高裂缝导流能力, 从而提高地层修复能力。Gerald等人^[84]首次提出使用承载力理论对非饱和土壤中的阻力进行初步处理的方法, 从而达到高效导流的目的。缝网高导流的核心在于支撑剂运移到缝网尖端, 实现缝尖自成团。气液驱动压裂技术可以利用液体推动气体前驱, 裂缝破裂扩展程度动态增加, 达到支撑剂和药剂在缝网中长效运移的效果, 其中长效运移是通过支撑剂本身的低密度与表面电荷斥力, 克服传统支撑剂在裂缝口易沉降的弱点, 大幅增加支撑剂的运移距离, 随后支撑剂多粒径自成团特性在水下自主激活, 可以在微裂缝上有效黏附防止微裂缝闭合, 形成长效支撑缝网, 由于支撑剂表面富含疏水性特性, 所以药剂液体等通过的摩阻大幅降低, 药剂可以输送到整个污染地层, 从而实现缝网高效导流与污染地层的高效修复。所以基于多目标优化的低渗透地层原位高导流空间立体缝网压裂增渗技术工艺是环境修复的一个新方向。

5.3 原位立体修复效果评价体系

Capobianc等人^[85]通过对污染场地修复的3个阶段进行生命周期评估, 形成修复效果评价指标。Hou等人^[86]通过投入产出生命周期评估和生命周期影响分析数据库量化环境风险和技术的影响。Chen等人^[87]则使用IO-LCA模型来定量评价污染土壤修复效果。Gu等人^[88]运用层次分析法和公式评价方法的智能集成, 基于修复场地探测建立了污染土壤修复的多场景综合评价体系。Alecsandra等人^[89]基于土壤的主要理化特性评估污染场地修复效果。Yawar等人^[90]建立了污染土壤毒性和生物活性的二次模型以评估修复效果。各类评价方法和评价模型都基于具体区块土壤修复案例而建立, 目前尚未有统一的污染地层修复效果评价体

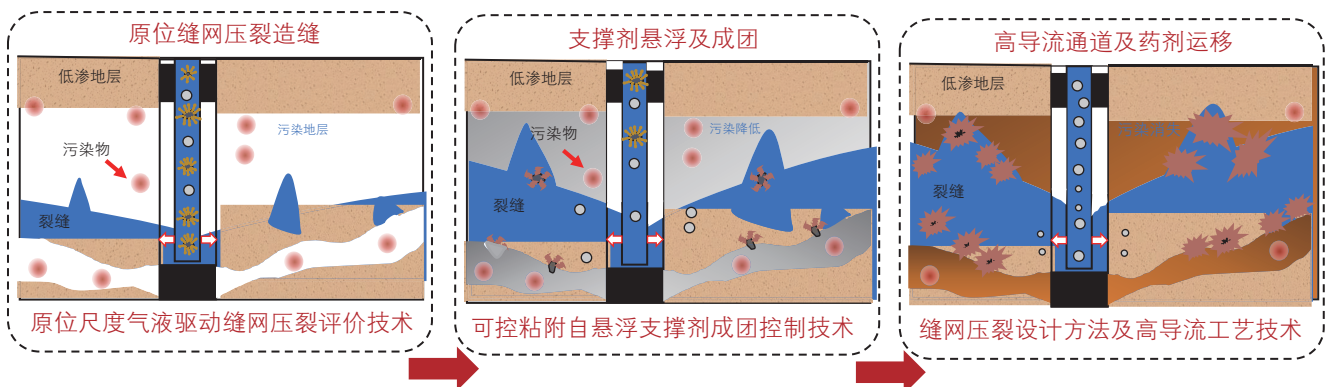


图5 低渗地层原位立体修复原理图

Fig. 5 Schematic diagram of in-situ three-dimensional restoration of low permeability formation

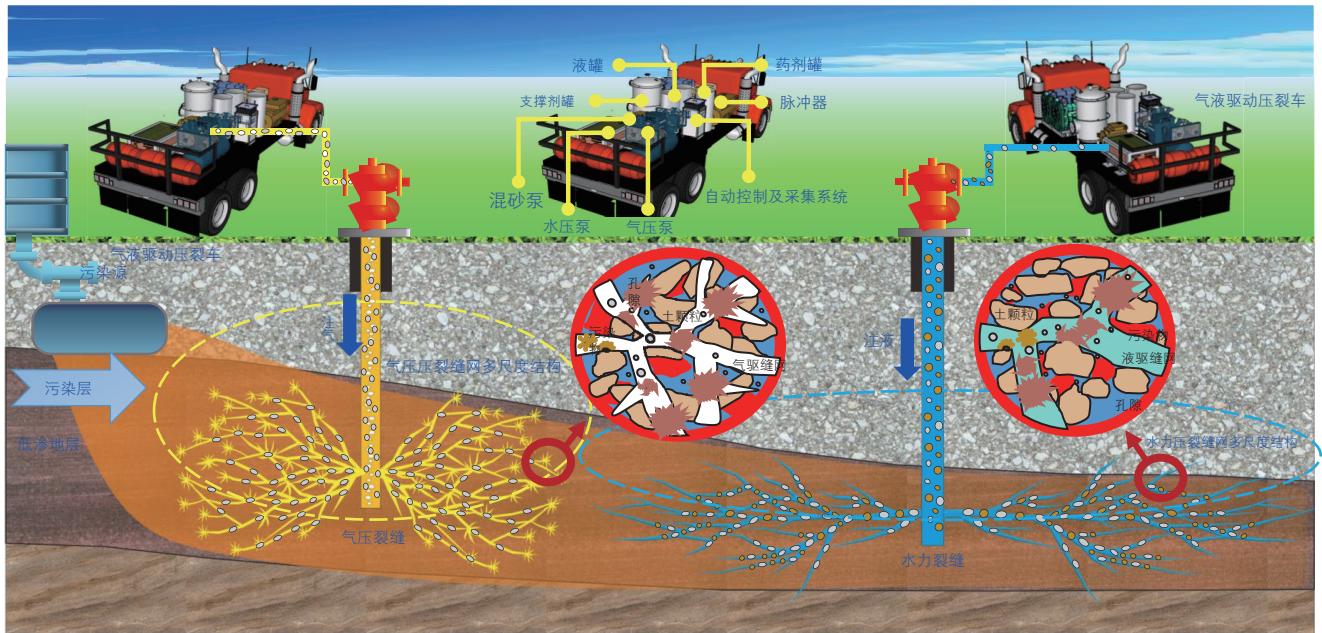


图6 气液原位脉冲压裂连续混输增渗一体化效果图

Fig. 6 Integrated effect diagram of continuous mixed transportation and permeability enhancement of gas-liquid in-situ pulse fracturing

系，评价结果对其他污染修复区块具有明显差异性。因此，对多种评价指标进行深层次评估，深入探究污染场地修复结果，结合长期监测修复理论，从经济、环境、技术等方面评价形成修复技术评价体系，对污染场地进行修复风险评估，建立适用于多种污染场地的原位立体修复评价指标体系非常必要。

6 总结与展望

我国土地受工业开发长期影响，低渗地层污染现象十分严重，低渗污染场地亟待高效快速修复。目前，针对污染土层已开发出水力喷射修复技术，但是传统增渗修复技术在土层存在易膨胀、应力扰动大、修复体积小、恢复周期长等问题，我国低渗污染场地压裂修复技术尚未取得突破性成果，其主要原因在于针对低渗污染场地许多科学问题和工艺方法尚未解决，相关理论和技术问题需要深入探索：

(1)低渗土体具有强度低、塑性变形大、渗透率低、导流能力弱等特点，土体通常表现出与岩石截然不同的变形、强度特征以及破裂机制^[33]，土体水力压裂涉及土体的弹—塑性变形，裂缝的萌生、扩展、分叉、交汇，压裂液滤失，多孔介质渗流—应力耦合等关键问题^[52-53]。针对低渗土体人工裂缝扩展机理不明和缝网难以长效支撑问题，揭示气液驱动压裂土壤力

学行为及缝网压裂造缝机制，提出裂缝起裂和扩展多场耦合数值模拟方法，创建原位气液压裂复杂缝网的评价模型，形成低渗透地层缝网压裂改造控制理论。

(2)现有支撑剂在低渗塑性地层应用时存在易嵌入、导流能力低、悬浮能力弱等难题^[61]，研制仿贻贝可控粘附覆膜支撑剂，研发绿色环保、粘附能力强和性能稳定的支撑剂缝间多粒径自成团技术，通过粘附黏土成团增加裂缝缝宽，提高药剂在低渗地层运移修复效率，优化气液驱动支撑剂和药剂协同运移工艺，有效提高污染场地原位修复缝网压裂增渗能力。

(3)针对低应力、低渗透、低传质“三低”地层特性，提出基于土壤特性、污染物类型、环保约束下的原位渗透性增强气液缝网压裂深穿透技术和压裂施工优化方法，形成集“气液转换—精准计量—长效支撑”于一体的多介质连续混输压裂增渗设备，解决现有压裂修复设备碎片化和集成率低的难题。

(4)目前尚未有统一的污染地层修复效果评价体系，评价结果对其他污染修复区块具有明显差异性。因此，对多种评价指标进行深层次评估，指导现场修复技术选择，进一步明确修复污染物性质，深入探究污染场地修复结果，结合长期监测修复理论，从经济、环境、技术等方面形成修复技术体系，建立适用于多种污染场地的原位立体修复评价指标体系非常必要。

(5)围绕低渗污染场地原位立体修复相关科学技术

问题,开展基于低渗土体原位气液驱动压裂缝网形成机理、新型长效可控黏附支撑剂和深穿透一体化集成设备的多学科交叉研究,形成低渗土壤立体修复基础理论和原创低渗污染场地修复技术,为我国污染场地高效修复提供理论和技术支撑。

参考文献

- [1] 朱永官,李刚,张甘霖,等.土壤安全:从地球关键带到生态系统服务[J].地理学报,2015,70(12):1859-1869. [ZHU Y G, LI G, ZHANG G L, et al. Soil security: From earth-critical to ecosystem services[J]. *Acta Geographica Sinica*, 2015, 70(12): 1859-1869.]
- [2] GONG Y Y, ZHAO D Y, WANG Q L. An overview of field-scale studies on remediation of soil contaminated with heavy metals and metalloids: Technical progress over the last decade[J]. *Water Research*, 2018, 147: 440-460.
- [3] ENSLEY B D. *Phytoremediation of Toxic Metals: Using Plants to Clean up the Environment*[M]. New York: John Wiley & Sons Inc, 2000.
- [4] 中华人民共和国生态环境部.2020中国生态环境公报[R].北京:中华人民共和国生态环境部,2020:38-39. [Ministry of Ecology and Environment, PRC. *China Ecological environment Bulletin 2020*[R]. Beijing: Ministry of Ecology and Environment, PRC, 2020: 38-39.]
- [5] QIAN S Q, LIU Z. An overview of development in the soil-remediation technologies[J]. *Chemical Engineering and Processing*, 2000, 4: 10-20.
- [6] YAO Z T, LI J H, XIE H H. Review on remediation technologies of soil contaminated by heavy metals[J]. *Procedia Environmental Sciences*, 2012, 16: 722-729.
- [7] KUPPUASMY S, PALANISAMI T, MEGHARAJ M, et al. In-Situ remediation approaches for the management of contaminated sites: A comprehensive overview[M]. Switzerland: Springer International Publishing, Cham, 2016.
- [8] ZHANG H, LI F, LU W. Effects of freeze-thaw status and initial water content on soil mechanical properties[J]. *Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering*, 2017, 33(3): 128-133.
- [9] 方宇飞,丁冬海,肖国庆,等.陶粒支撑剂的研究及应用进展[J].化工进展,2022,41(05):2511-2525. [FANG Y F, DING D H, XIAO G Q, et al. Research and application progress of ceramics proppant[J]. *Chemical Industry and Engineering Progress*, 2022, 41(05): 2511-2525.]
- [10] 冯超,王瑜,孔令镛,等.持久性有机污染物(POPs)超临界水修复技术的发展与展望[J].环境工程,2020,38(10):140-145. [FENG C, WANG Y, KONG L R, et al. Development and prospect of POPs supercritical water remediation technology[J]. *Environmental Engineering*, 2020, 38(10): 140-145.]
- [11] 吴嘉茵,方战强,薛成杰,等.我国有机物污染场地土壤修复技术的专利计量分析[J].环境工程学报,2019,13(08):2015-2024. [WU J Y, FANG Z Q, YUE C J, et al. Patent metrological analysis of soil remediation technology for organic contaminated sites in China[J]. *Chinese Journal of Environmental Engineering*, 2019, 13(08): 2015-2024.]
- [12] 李佳,曹兴涛,隋红,等.石油污染土壤修复技术研究现状与展望[J].石油学报(石油加工),2017,33(05):811-833. [LI J, CAO X T, SUI H, et al. Research status and prospect of remediation technology for petroleum contaminated soil[J]. *Acta Petrolei Sinica(Petroleum Processing Section)*, 2017, 33(05): 811-833.]
- [13] VOCCIANTE M, REVERBERI A P, PIETRELLI L, et al. Improved remediation processes through cost-effective estimation of soil properties from surface measurements[J]. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 2017, 167(20):680-686.
- [14] STROO H F, LEESON A, MARQUSEE J A, et al. Chlorinated ethene source remediation: lessons learned[J]. *Environmental Science & Technology*, 2012, 46(12): 6438-6447.
- [15] CHONG K K, GRIESER W V, PASSMAN A, et al. A completion guide book to shale-play development: A review of successful approaches toward shale-play stimulation in the last two decades[C]. In *Canadian Unconventional Resources and International Petroleum Conference*. Calgary: Society of Petroleum Engineers, 2010.
- [16] BAILLE W. Hydro-mechanical behaviour of clays: significance of mineralogy[D]. Ruhr-Universität Bochum Lehrstuhl für Grundbau, Boden-und Felsmechanik, 2014.
- [17] 韩文君,刘松玉,章定文.土体气压劈裂裂隙扩展特性及影响因素分析[J].土木工程学报,2011,44(9):87-93. [HAN W J, LIU S Y, ZHANG D W. Analysis on the propagation characteristics and influencing factors of air pressure split cracks in soil[J]. *China Civil Engineering Journal*, 2011, 44(9): 87-93.]
- [18] WONG R C K, ALFARO I M C. Fracturing in low-permeability soils for remediation of contaminated ground[J]. *Canadian Geotechnical Journal*, 2001, 38(2): 316-327.
- [19] MURDOCH L C, LOSONSKY G, CLUXTON P, et al. Feasibility of hydraulic fracturing of soil to improve remedial actions. US

- Environmental Protection Agency[R]. Report EPA/600/2-921/012, 1991.
- [20] KAHARAMAN S, ALTINDAG R. A brittleness index to estimate fracture toughness[J]. *International Journal of Rock Mechanics and Mining Sciences*, 2004, 41: 343-348.
- [21] BREYER J A, ALSLEBEN H, Enderlin M B. Predicting fracability in shale reservoirs[C]. AAPG Search and Discovery article, AAPG Hedberg conference. Texas: Austin, 2010.
- [22] HOU B, CHEN M, LI Z M, et al. Propagation area evaluation of hydraulic fracture networks in shale gas reservoirs[J]. *Petroleum Exploration And Development*, 2014, 41(6): 833-838.
- [23] PERERA M, SAMPATH K, RANJITH P, et al. Effects of pore fluid chemistry and saturation degree on the fracability of Australian Warwick siltstone[J]. *Energies*, 2018, 11(10): 2795-2800.
- [24] HE R, YANG Z Z, LI X G, et al. A comprehensive approach for fracability evaluation in naturally fractured sandstone reservoirs based on analytical hierarchy process method[J]. *Energy Science & Engineering*, 2019, 7(2): 1-17.
- [25] JI G F, LI K D, ZHANG G Z, et al. An assessment method for shale fracability based on fractal theory and fracture toughness[J]. *Engineering Fracture Mechanics*, 2019, 211: 282-290.
- [26] 李庆辉, 陈勉, 金衍, 等. 页岩脆性的室内评价方法及改进[J]. *岩石力学与工程学报*, 2012, 31(8): 1680-1685. [LI Q H, CHEN M, JIN Y, et al. Indoor evaluation method and improvement of shale brittleness[J]. *Chinese Journal of Rock Mechanics and Engineering*, 2012, 31(8): 1680-1685.]
- [27] JIN X C, SHAH S N, ROEGIERS J C, et al. An integrated petrophysics and geomechanics approach for fracability evaluation in shale reservoirs[J]. *SPE Journal*, 2015, 20(3): 518-526.
- [28] 张冲, 夏富国, 夏玉琴, 等. 基于层次分析法的致密砂岩储层可压性综合评价[J]. *钻采工艺*, 2021, 44(01): 61-64. [ZHANG C, XIA F G, XIA Y Q, et al. Comprehensive evaluation of compressibility of tight sandstone reservoir based on analytic hierarchy Process[J]. *Drilling and Production Technology*, 2021, 44(01): 61-64.]
- [29] LI J, LI X R, ZHAN H B, et al. Modified method for fracability evaluation of tight sandstones based on interval transit time[J]. *Petroleum Science*, 2020, 17(2): 477-486.
- [30] 廖东良, 路保平. 页岩气工程甜点评价方法——以四川盆地焦石坝页岩气田为例[J]. *天然气工业*, 2018, 38(02): 43-50. [LIAO D L, LU B P. Evaluation method of shale gas engineering sweet spot: A case study of Jiaoshiiba shale gas field, Sichuan Basin[J]. *Natural Gas Industry*, 2018, 38(02): 43-50.]
- [31] LIU X, ZHANG W, QU Z, et al. Feasibility evaluation of hydraulic fracturing in hydrate-bearing sediments based on analytic hierarchy process-entropy method (AHP-EM) [J]. *Journal of Natural Gas Science and Engineering*, 2020, 81: 103434.
- [32] MIETTINEN J, MATILAINEN M, NORDHUSSEN K, et al. Extracting conditionally heteroskedastic components using independent component analysis[J]. *Journal of Time Series Analysis*, 2020, 41(2): 293-311.
- [33] BRUNO M S, DORFMANN A, LAO K, et al. Coupled particle and fluid flow modeling of fracture and slurry injection in weakly consolidated granular media[C]//DC Rocks 2001, The 38th US Symposium on Rock Mechanics (USRMS). OnePetro, 2001.
- [34] 章定文, 刘松玉. 土体中水力劈裂研究进展[J]. *水利水运工程学报*, 2006, 2(2): 71-77. [ZHANG D W, LIU S Y. Research progress of hydraulic fracturing in soils[J]. *Hydro-Science and Engineering*, 2006, 2(2): 71-77.]
- [35] MAROLO C, ALFARO, RON K. Laboratory studies on fracturing of low-permeability soils[J]. *Canadian Geotechnical Journal*, 2001, 38: 303-315.
- [36] CHEN Y G, JIA L Y, YE W M, et al. Advances in experimental investigation on hydraulic fracturing behavior of bentonite-based materials used for HLW disposal[J]. *Environmental Earth Sciences*, 2016, 75: 1-14.
- [37] AU S K A, SOGA K, JAFARI M R, et al. Factors affecting long-term efficiency of compensation grouting in clays[J]. *Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering*, 2003, 129(3): 254-262.
- [38] MURDOCH L C. Hydraulic fracturing of soil during laboratory experiments Part 3. Theoretical analysis[J]. *Geotechnique*, 1993, 43(2): 277-287.
- [39] FAN T G, ZHANG G Q. Laboratory investigation of hydraulic fracture networks in formations with continuous orthogonal fractures[J]. *Energy*, 2014, 74(2): 164-173.
- [40] LAMOUNT N, JESSEN F. The effects of existing fractures in rocks on the extension of hydraulic fractures[J]. *Journal of Petroleum Technology*, 1963, 15(2): 203-209.
- [41] BLANTON T. Propagation of Hydraulically and Dynamically Induced Fractures in Naturally Fractured Reservoirs[C]. SPE Unconventional Gas Technology Symposium, 1986.
- [42] BEUGELSDIJK L, PATER D, SATO K. Experimental hydraulic fracture propagation in a Multi-Fractured medium[C]. Spe Asia Pacific Conference on Integrated Modelling for Asset Management. Malaysia: Kuala Lumpur, 2000.
- [43] WAN L M, CHEN M, HOU B, et al. Experimental investigation of the effect of natural fracture size on hydraulic fracture propagation in 3D[J]. *Journal of Structural Geology*, 2018, 106: 1-11.

- [44] LIU N Z, ZHANG Z P, ZOU Y S, et al. Propagation law of hydraulic fractures during multi-staged horizontal well fracturing in a tight reservoir[J]. *Petroleum Exploration and Development*, 2018, 45(6): 1129–1138.
- [45] WANG J J, LIU Y X. Hydraulic fracturing in a cubic soil specimen[J]. *Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering*, 2010, 47(4): 136–142.
- [46] 陈勉, 金衍, 卢运虎. 页岩气开发: 岩石力学的机遇与挑战[J]. *中国科学: 物理学力学天文学*, 2017, 47: 114601. [CHEN M, JIN Y, LU Y H. Shale gas development: Opportunities and challenges for rock mechanics[J]. *Science China Physics, Mechanics & Astronomy*, 2017, 47: 114601.]
- [47] LU C, LI M, GUO J C, et al. Engineering geological characteristics and the hydraulic fracture propagation mechanism of the sand-shale interbedded formation in the Xu5 reservoir[J]. *Journal of Geophysics and Engineering*, 2015, 12: 321–339.
- [48] Maxwell D S. Investigating hydraulic fracturing complexity in naturally fractured rock masses using fully coupled multiscale numerical modeling[J]. *Rock Mechanics And Rock Engineering*, 2019, 52(12): 5137–5160.
- [49] GUO J C, LUO B, LU C, et al. Numerical investigation of hydraulic fracture propagation in a layered reservoir using the cohesive zone method[J]. *Engineering Fracture Mechanics*, 2017, 186: 195–207.
- [50] DAMJANAC B, CUNDALL P. Application of distinct element methods to simulation of hydraulic fracturing in naturally fractured reservoirs[J]. *Computers and Geotechnics*, 2016, 71: 283–294.
- [51] 孙锋, 张顶立, 陈铁林, 等. 土体劈裂注浆过程的细观模拟研究[J]. *岩土工程学报*, 2010, 32(03): 474–480. [SUN F, ZHANG D L, CHEN T L, et al. Mesoscopic simulation of soil splitting grouting process[J]. *Chinese Journal of Geotechnical Engineering*, 2010, 32(03): 474–480.]
- [52] SHIMIZU H, MURATA S, ITO T, et al. The distinct element analysis for hydraulic fracturing in unconsolidated sand considering fluid viscosity[C]. *ISRM Regional Symposium–7th Asian Rock Mechanics Symposium*, 2012.
- [53] ZHANG F, DAMJANAC B, HUANG H. Coupled discrete element modeling of fluid injection into dense granular media[J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth*, 2013, 118: 2703–2722.
- [54] WENG X, KRESSE O, CHUPRAKOV D, et al. Applying complex fracture model and integrated workflow in unconventional reservoirs[J]. *Journal of Petroleum Science and Engineering*, 2014, 124: 468–483.
- [55] LECAMPION B, DETOURNAY E. An implicit algorithm for the propagation of a hydraulic fracture with a fluid lag[J]. *Computer Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering*, 2007, 196(49–52): 4863–4880.
- [56] BOMHARDNER M M. Proppant Progress[J]. *Chemical Engineering Journal*, 2011, 89: 38–40.
- [57] TONG S, MOHANTY K K. Proppant transport study in fractures with intersections[J]. *Fuel*, 2016, 181: 463–477.
- [58] BANDARA K M, RANJITH P G, RATHNAWEERA T D. Extensive analysis of single ceramic proppant fracture mechanism and the influence of realistic extreme reservoir conditions on proppant mechanical performance[J]. *Journal of Petroleum Science and Engineering*, 2020, 195: 1–20.
- [59] AGGARWAL A, AGARWAL S, SHARMA S. Viscoelastic surfactants-based stimulation fluids with added nanocrystals and self-suspending proppants for HPHT applications[C]//Abu Dhabi International Petroleum Exhibition and Conference. SPE, 2014: D021S037R002.
- [60] 杜红莉, 张薇, 马峰, 等. 水力压裂支撑剂的研究进展[J]. *硅酸盐通报*, 2017, 36(8): 2625–2630. [DU H L, ZHANG W, MA F, et al. Research progress of hydraulic fracturing proppants[J]. *Bulletin of the Chinese Ceramic Society*, 2017, 36(8): 2625–2630.]
- [61] LAN W J, NIU Y C, SHENG M, et al. Biomimicry surface-coated proppant with self-suspending and targeted adsorption ability[J]. *Acs Omega*, 2020, 5: 25824–25831.
- [62] ZHANG F, E Dontsov. Modeling hydraulic fracture propagation and proppant transport in a two-layer formation with stress drop[J]. *Engineering Fracture Mechanics*, 2018, 199: 705–720.
- [63] 陈清, 曹伟佳, 田中原, 等. 自悬浮支撑剂覆膜材料对储层渗透率影响研究[J]. *石油化工高等学校学报*, 2020, 33(1): 42–47. [CHEN Q, CAO W J, TIAN Z Y, et al. Study on the influence of self-suspending proppant coating material on reservoir permeability[J]. *Journal of Petrochemical Universities*, 2020, 33(1): 42–47.]
- [64] ALOTAIBI M, MISK J E. Slickwater proppant transport in complex fractures: New experimental findings & scalable correlation[C]. Houston: SPE Annual Technical Conference and Exhibition, 2015.
- [65] SAHAI R, MISK J E, OLSOK K. Laboratory results of proppant transport in complex fracture systems[C]. Woodlands: SPE Hydraulic Fracturing Technology Conference, 2014.
- [66] ZHOU L, WU C, WU H, et al. Investigation on the relationship of droplet atomization performance and fine particle abatement during the chemical agglomeration process[J]. *Fuel*, 2019, 245: 65–77.
- [67] WESTONA J S, CHUNB J, SCHENTER G, et al. Connecting particle interactions to agglomerate morphology and rheology of boehmite nanocrystal suspensions[J]. *Journal of Colloid and Interface Science*, 2020, 572: 328–339.
- [68] PITTA K, PENA R, TEW J D, et al. Particle design via spherical agglomeration: A critical review of controlling parameters, rate

- processes and modelling[J]. Powder Technology, 2018, 326: 327–343.
- [69] AFKHAMI M, HASSANPOUR A, FAIRWEATHER M. Effect of Reynolds number on particle interaction and agglomeration in turbulent channel flow[J]. Powder Technology, 2019, 343: 908–920.
- [70] ZOU S, WANG S, ZHONG H, et al. Hydrophobic agglomeration of rhodochrosite fines in aqueous suspensions with sodium oleate[J]. Powder Technol, 2021, 377: 186–193.
- [71] LI J T, JIA B S, ZHANG C H, et al. Seepage mechanism technical practice of hydraulic fracturing of coal seam and auxiliary image simulation technology[J]. Journal of Visual Communication and Image Representation, 2019, 59: 244–252.
- [72] LIU R, LIU J X, WANG J X, et al. A time-lapse CSEM monitoring study for hydraulic fracturing in shale gas reservoir[J]. Marine and Petroleum Geology, 2020, 120: 1–10.
- [73] JOSIFOVICA A, ROBERTS J J, CORNEY J, et al. Reducing the environmental impact of hydraulic fracturing through design optimization of positive displacement pumps[J]. Energy, 2016, 115: 1216–1233.
- [74] CAI C, KANG Y, WANG X C, et al. Experimental study on shale fracturing enhancement by using multi-times pulse supercritical carbon dioxide (SC-CO₂) jet[J]. Journal of Petroleum Science and Engineering, 2019, 178: 948–963.
- [75] CHANG X. Laboratory analysis of liquid injection method on hydraulic fracturing initiation and propagation in deep shale formation[J]. Natural Gas Industry B, 2019, 6: 652–658.
- [76] GUO J C, GOU B, QIN N, et al. An innovative concept on deep carbonate reservoir stimulation: Three-dimensional acid fracturing technology[J]. Natural Gas Industry B, 2020, 7: 484–497.
- [77] ZENG Y J, CHEN Z, BIAN X B, et al. Breakthrough in staged fracturing technology for deep shale gas reservoirs in SE Sichuan Basin and its implications[J]. Natural Gas Industry B, 2016, 3: 45–51.
- [78] NI G H, XIE H C, LI Z, et al. Improving the permeability of coal seam with pulsating hydraulic fracturing technique: A case study in Changping coal mine, China[J]. Process Safety and Environmental Protection, 2018, 117: 565–572.
- [79] MCGINNISA R N, FERRILLA D A, MORRIS A P, et al. Mechanical stratigraphic controls on natural fracture spacing and penetration[J]. Journal of Structural Geology, 2017, 95: 160–170.
- [80] 赵旭. 深层水平井多级复合深穿透定向射孔技术应用研究[J]. 爆破器材, 2019, 19(33): 164–169. [ZHAO X. Research on Application of Multi-stage Composite Deep Penetration Directional Perforating Technology in Deep Horizontal Wells[J]. Explosive Materials, 2019, 19(33): 164–169.]
- [81] 曹海涛, 詹国卫, 赵勇, 等. 川南深层页岩气藏支撑与自支撑裂缝导流能力对比[J]. 科学技术与工程, 2019, 19(33): 164–169. [CAO H T, ZHAN G W, ZHAO Y, et al. Comparison of the conductivity of supporting and self-supporting fractures in deep shale gas reservoirs in southern Sichuan[J]. Science Technology and Engineering, 2019, 19(33): 164–169.]
- [82] RODOLFO S, SAMANTHA H, ANDRE P. Dynamics of soil penetration resistance in water-controlled environments[J]. Soil & Tillage Research, 2021, 205: 1–8.
- [83] DAHU R, ZHIPENG W, MINGCHNG J, et al. Remediation of Cd and Pb contaminated clay soils through combined freeze-thaw and soil washing[J]. Journal of Hazardous Materials, 2019, 369: 87–95.
- [84] GERALD A, MILLERA, NORMAN K, et al. Cone penetration testing in unsaturated soils[J]. Transportation Geotechnics, 2018, 17: 85–99.
- [85] CAPOBIANCO O, COSTA G, BACIOCCHI R, et al. Assessment of the environmental sustainability of a treatment aimed at soil reuse in a brownfield regeneration context[J]. Journal of Industrial Ecology, 2018, 22 (5): 1027–1038.
- [86] HOU D, AL-TABBAA A, LUO J. Assessing effects of site characteristics on remediation secondary life cycle impact with a generalised framework[J]. Journal of Environmental Planning and Management, 2014, 57 (7): 1083–1100.
- [87] CHEN C, XUEMEI Z, JIAAO C, et al. Assessment of site contaminated soil remediation based on an input output life cycle assessment[J]. Journal of Cleaner Production, 2020, 263: 1–10.
- [88] GU W W, LI X X, LI Q, et al. Combined remediation of polychlorinated naphthalene-contaminated soil under multiple scenarios: An integrated method of genetic engineering and environmental remediation technology[J]. Journal of Hazardous Materials, 2020, 4: 1–13.
- [89] ALECSANDRA S, DANIELE S, ALEXANDRE E, et al. Evaluation of the Fenton process effectiveness in the remediation of soils contaminated by gasoline: Effect of soil physicochemical properties[J]. Chemosphere, 2018, 207: 154–161.
- [90] YAWAR A, WENJING L, QIAN W, et al. Remediation of pyrene contaminated soil by double dielectric barrier discharge plasma technology: Performance optimization and evaluation[J]. Environmental Pollution, 2020, 260: 1–9.